

YOULIN (J. J.)

AN ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

NEW JERSEY

Homœopathic Medical Society

AT ITS FIRST ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 15, 1869,

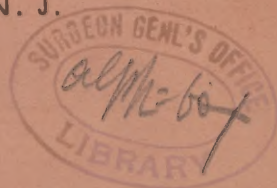
IN NEWARK,

BY

J. J. YOULIN, M. D.

OF

JERSEY CITY, N. J.



NEW YORK:

CHARLES HARVEY, PRINTER, No. 58 JOHN STREET.

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THE

Homœopathic Medical Society,

OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

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THE NEXT SESSION OF THE INSTITUTE IS TO BE HELD IN CHICAGO, COMMENCING ON THE FIRST TUESDAY IN JUNE, 1870.

All Papers properly belonging to the different Bureaus, should be sent to the Chairman at as early a day as possible.

BLANK APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP, AND CERTIFICATES CAN BE PROCURED OF, AND SENT TO, THE GENERAL SECRETARY,
R. LUDLAM, M. D., CHICAGO, ILL.

AN ADDRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :—GENTLEMEN MEMBERS OF THE
HOMŒOPATHIC STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NEW
JERSEY—

In this fast age of ours, man stands upon the brow of a crumbling precipice, with his face to the sword, and his back to the deep ; the earth is ever crumbling beneath his feet, and he must walk and walk, hurrying fast and faster on, or he goes backward with the crumbling edge. What transpired yesterday is old to-morrow. And the tales of a year ago, are like those of ages past.

The boy with brazen front and little brain, crowds past the man of wisdom and of modest mien. The girl of twelve steps into woman's place ; and, dressed in fashion's robes, demands the homage to woman paid. We now pay court to what is young and new ; and change treads fast upon the heels of change. Fashion holds her court to-day in purple, green and gold ; to-morrow she may sit in brown, or somber black, and he or she, who keeps not pace with this wild phantom, is counted old, and sadly out of place.

And yet we do revere, whatever bears upon its face, the marks of wisdom, or of age. How proud we are of the relics of the old, old past ; how we venerate some grand old name ; a crumbling ruin ; a cathedral, grand in its ruins, and overrun with the moss and ivy of ages. And yet I shall present to-night, for your consideration, a name and theme as old as the race, as gray and grave as it is old.

The Medical Profession is coeval with the existence of man upon the earth, and we think that the first man of the race, Adam, must have been a medical practitioner, a physician, a surgeon, and an *accoucheur* ; if not, nature must have performed her work then far better than she oftentimes does in this age of reason and of progress.

When our first parents, with bowed heads and stricken hearts, went out from that beautiful garden of Eden, with Heaven's malediction ringing in their ears : to the man, "That

for thee, in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," and to the woman, "In sorrow shalt thou bring forth thy young," then and there the Medical Profession was born; for, self-preservation was the first law of nature, and each necessity called forth its remedy. To be sure, mankind in this early period of the world, must have been comparatively free from disease, their natures as yet untainted by the contact with their kind, for all were pure, and save the single transgression, they were just as they came from the hand of God; healthy, robust, noble, and majestic.

Let us, for a moment, conjecture what man must have been in his primeval state before association, civilization, dissipation, war and disease had placed their marks upon him. If we contemplate any of the works of God as they come from His hand, without the interposition of an agent, they are grand beyond conception. Look at the sun rolling in the firmament; the moon that waxes and wanes at will; the stars, as worlds unnumbered, that each track out their accustomed course around a common centre; this world of ours, so full of wonders, fire, water, light, and air elements, but four, and yet each so full of thought that a philosopher's tongue might talk for hours and tire at the theme. The birds that beat the air, the beasts that roam the fields, the lofty tree, the babbling brook, the springing grass, the budding flower, all grandly beautiful, all symmetrical and perfect. If God made all these minor things so exact in their proportions, so perfect in their beauty, what must have been that creature, man, that he made in the exact image of Himself; creating him a little lower than the angels, endowing him with wisdom, intellect, discretion, and a power to command, and stood him out upon the earth, amid all these scenes and beauties, and gave into his hand the direction and control of them all. He must have been a wonder, indeed, with massive head, a front like Jove, an eye of fire, shoulders broad and high, expanded chest, arms strong and perfect, a frame well knit, with limbs and feet wherewithal to stand erect in image of his Maker, bones like brass, muscles like iron, sinews hard as steel, with mind, intellect and body unimpaired, he walks forth from the hand of his Creator, with all the grandeur and majesty of one who is, by right, the lord of all the earth.

Mankind in these primeval times must have been a race of giants; giants in stature, giants in intellect, giants in strength, health and age. They counted their posterity with the sands of

the sea, and with the leaves of the forest. They built mighty monuments of art and architecture, whose beauty the crumbling ages have not blotted out; when threescore years, yea, a hundred more had passed, they yet were gamboling boys; when centuries they had counted four and five, they had scarce reached manhood's prime; seven, eight, and sometimes nine ere the snows of winter fell across their path. What need had they of doctors or of drugs?

It is difficult for us with our diseased and dwarfed natures, to adequately realize what such a race must have been, *with habits frugal and pure, systems unimpaired either by medication, dyspepsia, dissipation, either in spirits, tobacco condiments and stimulants of any kind.* They knew very little of disease or suffering. They must have been, by the very nature of things, immense in stature and in breadth, herculean in strength, cheerful in temperament, active and industrious in habits, tender loving, and considerate towards each other.

Therefore we must conclude, that in these early days there was very little need of the physician's skill, and yet sin entailed upon them and their kind, disease and death; therefore, it became necessary for them to early fortify themselves against these dire and dreaded consequences. Doubtless the first remedial agents, were gathered from the earth as now: the root, the plant, the mineral spring, and as instinct often teaches the brute the panacea for his sufferings, so man was first led from instinct to experiment, from experiment to reason and philosophy, oft at fault, groping age after age for the light, searching, ever searching after some new thing to mitigate or cure the pangs of human suffering.

The first physicians were the chiefs of families or tribes, and when the art of war was introduced among men, the officers were the surgeons and physicians. The weapons used, doubtless, were arrows and spears, clubs and stones, consequently the wounds were mostly flesh wounds or contused, and needed very little surgical skill in their dressing. As the art of war became more severe, and other and more dangerous engines of destruction were brought into action, then the race, ever seeking for knowledge, must have found a skill in a measure commensurate for the occasion. When the office of Priest was introduced among the Jews, then the physician was merged in the sacerdotal office, and for ages after, the minister at God's altar was

he to whom all looked for relief, both for the ills of body and soul. It was even so among the heathen; and he who would aspire to this profession must be a descendant of the gods.

The first account we have of the name of a physician, is in the Bible record, (Genesis, 50th C., 2d V.,) of the death of the patriarch, Jacob, where Joseph commands his servants, the *physicians*, to embalm him. Thus you see, at this remote period, which must have been nearly 1,700 years before the Christian era, the art of medicine and surgery must have advanced to a considerable degree of perfection among the Egyptians, a perfection that could only be attained by centuries of research, experiments, and observations. For when, by famine, Jacob was obliged to seek for food in Egypt he found an abundance of everything needful for his family, with their flocks and herds, and this was 230 years before his death, and yet society had advanced in the arts of civilization in a wonderful degree; Architecture, Geometry, Metalurgy, and Agriculture, were well known and had made considerable progress. Thebes, that mighty city, with its hundred gates, the pride of the Pharaohs was then at the zenith of its power, and many other gigantic edifices were then completed, which were destined to perpetuate the wisdom and power of the Egyptians to all coming ages. And Moses, as the law giver among the Israelites, gives them Hygienic rules. He instructs them what to eat and what to avoid. He also gives the most stringent law to govern the action of husband and wife for their health and purity. Leprosy is portrayed in graphic style, and many other diseases, and all to show that the art of healing, and its minister, were the immediate servants of God, and that he honored and blessed them (Ecclesiastes, C. 38, Vs. 1, 2, 3, 4).

The Chinese date the discovery of medicine to an emperor, who lived some 2,687 years B. C., which date goes back beyond the universal deluge. These theories are vague and visionary, yet their works on *materia medica* are numerous, more than forty in number, and one work alone numbers fifty-two quarto volumes. There are no apothecaries among the Chinese, and each physician must compound his own medicine, a practice, I think, which might be adopted by other nations, much to the advantage of the people. But from the Greeks arose the first great names in the medical art; to be sure, dreams, fables, and mythological fancy, oftentimes of the wildest character, marked its

progress for centuries, and it was not till the reign of Proteus, king of Argos, about 200 years before the Trojan War, that the art began to take form and flourish as a distinct science, and the name of Melampus appears as the first real exponent of the healing art; next comes Chiron, the great philosopher and teacher, and in him we have the first professor. And in his grotto in the mountain, the first medical college—we do not learn that it existed by legislative enactment, or that he issued diplomas to its graduates, but we do learn that he counted a more numerous class of distinguished names, than any school or teacher of modern times; and among them we find Hercules, Jason, Theseus, Castor and Pollux, Ulyses, the fiery Diomedes, the prolix Nestor, the pious Eneus, and the invincible Achilles, also, the name of Esculapius appears as one of his students, and he became so renowned, that among the Greeks and Romans, and wherever they penetrated with the strong arm of war, there Esculapius was venerated as the god of medicine.

The historian has divided the ages of the world into distinct periods, fixing the rise of some great name, or some important discovery, or peculiarity. Thus the first was called the Primitive, then the Mystic Period, when the art was practiced by the priests in the temples and by the gods, to the wonderment and mystification of the people. This period extended from the Trojan War, 1,184 years B. C., to the dissolution of Pythagorean Society, 500 years B. C. What darkness, mystery and gloom must have marked the footsteps of medicine during all these years, and yet there was no escape from it, but in a higher culture, and a deeper thought among the people, and this brought about what was called the Philosophic Period, lasting 200 years, and marked by progress, wisdom, and a higher standing of medical knowledge than the world had ever yet known. These two centuries developed the genius of a Pythagoras, a Plato, and Hippocrates, the *real* father of medicine. Here we also find an Aristotle, whose wonderful writings for that remote age still exist, and are read in nearly every tongue on the globe. This brings us to the Surgical Period, marked by considerable perfection, and reaching from 220 years B. C., to the death of Galen, in the year 200 of the Christian Era. And so we run through the Greek and Arabic Period, 604, to the end of the 14th century, not marked by anything of importance; and the same may be remarked of the Erudite Period, consisting of the

15th and 16th centuries. But to the Reform Period, the 17th and 18th centuries, we turn for more cheering developments than the world had ever yet enjoyed, and upon the very threshold we find the independent and deep thinking William Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood. He published his researches in 1628, after fifteen years of patient experiment and research. Here we also find the theory of Inoculation, and also Jenner and Vaccination, which he published in 1798. and many other things which plainly mark this as the Reform Period; and yet I think that the present, or 19th century, ought to be called the *Progressive Reform Period*; for, during the last fifty years there has been more real progress and reform in medical science than ever before. A higher tone given to what was true and good, a deeper pruning of all that was false and bad than ever before since the time of Hypocrites and Galen. Along the pathway of history, we trace in medical science, the changes wrought, the discoveries, and new remedial agents promulgated, Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Pathology, Obstetrics, Therapeutics, and kindred branches, with the circulation of the blood, Inoculation, Vaccination, and to which we now add Symptomatology and Microscopy; all true, good, grand and merciful to the race, and yet each and every one must fight for its life and name; each in turn has had to urge its way into notice, and to contend manfully for its existence; errors many there have been, but they have flashed like wandering stars across the sky, disappearing in a deeper darkness in consequence of their uncertain light. But all that was true, like God's immutable laws, have ever stood the test, and only been made to shine the brighter by persecution and opposition.

It doubtless would be interesting to the professional hearer, to trace, with more minutia, the history of the medical art, the rise and spread of different theories and doctrines, the phases of errors and truths, and the manner with which each promulgation had been received by the profession; but even, if time would admit, to an audience of the people it would not be admissable. Therefore, I have glanced only with an imperfect sketching at the history of medicine, and have been obliged to leave the greater field unexplored, in order to reach as speedily as possible, our own time and mode of cure.

HOMŒOPATHY.

SAMUEL HANEMAN, the founder of the Homœopathic School of Medicine, graduated, with honor, at the University at Liepsic, in Germany, in 1779. He was a man of more than common ability, and one who never took anything for granted because it was old, or had the sanction of the profession. Conscientious, a deep thinker, high-toned, and capable, he soon became disgusted with the vagaries and uncertainties of the Allopathice mode of cure, and early gave up practice altogether, and turned his attention to chemistry and writing. Whilst translating "*Cullen's Materia Medica*," his mind was, directed to a train of thoughts and experiments that ultimately led to the development of an entire new system of cure. He began by experimenting upon himself, when in health, with a drug agent writing out all its effects upon the different parts and tissues of the body, when taken in a heroic or poisonous dose, and then using the same drug in an attenuated dose as a curative or specific for the same group of symptoms appearing in an unhealthy condition, or as the result of disease. So he went on experimenting with drug after drug, not alone upon himself, but upon others, both male and female, young and old, and by faithful secretaries accurately writing out every symptom produced, from head to heel, external, internal, mental, moral and physical, and in every case found that a drug which produced a certain group of symptoms in a poisonous dose, be it ever so small would cure similar symptoms occurring in disease. Thus he gave to the medical profession, that for which they had been seeking through all the ages of the past and had never found, a *positive and unfailing law of cure*, giving them, as he did, an entire new *materia medica* and therapeutics, proclaiming a new era in medicine; and as that emblem floated out over the hills of Germany, bearing upon its folds these talismanic words, "*Similia Similibus Curantur*," then if the profession had taken up the frain, adopting its theory and law, how much suffering, anguish and pain would have been driven from the earth; that, as it is, has prevailed even until now. But no! true to the old instincts they rejected it, refusing either to hear to reason, or positive experiment. But notwithstanding all the ridicule and opposition that met its development on the very threshold, and has steadily held its own from that day to to this, Homœopathy has known nothing

15th and 16th centuries. But to the Reform Period, the 17th and 18th centuries, we turn for more cheering developments than the world had ever yet enjoyed, and upon the very threshold we find the independent and deep thinking William Harvy, who discovered the circulation of the blood. He published his researches in 1628, after fifteen years of patient experiment and research. Here we also find the theory of Inoculation, and also Jenner and Vaccination, which he published in 1798. and many other things which plainly mark this as the Reform Period; and yet I think that the present, or 19th century, ought to be called the *Progressive Reform Period*; for, during the last fifty years there has been more real progress and reform in medical science than ever before. A higher tone given to what was true and good, a deeper pruning of all that was false and bad than ever before since the time of Hypocrites and Galen. Along the pathway of history, we trace in medical science, the changes wrought, the discoveries, and new remedial agents promulgated, Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Pathology, Obstetrics, Therapeutics, and kindred branches, with the circulation of the blood, Inoculation, Vaccination, and to which we now add Symptomatology and Microscopy; all true, good, grand and merciful to the race, and yet each and every one must fight for its life and name; each in turn has had to urge its way into notice, and to contend manfully for its existence; errors many there have been, but they have flashed like wandering stars across the sky, disappearing in a deeper darkness in consequence of their uncertain light. But all that was true, like God's immutable laws, have ever stood the test, and only been made to shine the brighter by persecution and opposition.

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Royal Aberdeen Infirmary, and Prof. Dyce Brown, late Assistant Professor of *Materia Medica* and Medical Jurisprudence in the University, both eminent men, have lately espoused the cause of Homœopathy. Dr. Ruth has written a very able history of his conversion, to which Dr. Brown has added an appendix.

But it is to America that we look for the progress of Homœopathy in amazement. For there has been no truth, save the Christian Religion, the advance of which has been so rapid and widespread since the world was made. From Maine to California; from Florida to Alaska; from the ice clad North to the ever vernal plains of Mexico; from Cuba sitting in the sea; on the plains and stepees of Brazil; along the western slopes of the Andes; from Lima on the south to Quito among the clouds in the north; in every principal city there are many; and in nearly all the smaller towns and hamlets you will find the faithful friends and exponents of the new faith in medicine. *In 1830 there were but three, and now there are over 5,000 thoroughly educated and intelligent Homœopathic Physicians in the United States, of whom nearly, if not quite, a thousand are in New York State alone, and in the City of New York over 200, having doubled its physicians every five years for forty; the average increase in the State being over 600 per cent. in the last thirty years.* What a falling off, of Homœopathy, is this! Nearly every town and village in New England has its Homœopathic Physician, and in the larger towns and cities there are from one to twelve, all of whom in skill and erudition cannot be surpassed by the exponents of the old school. But in the West, among the progressive sons of the growing cities and towns of the prairies, there the Dominant School in many sections is the so called new school of medicine.

The Homœopathic Medical Society of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Pennsylvania and New York, are chartered, and the proceedings of the New York Society are published at the expense of the State, the same as the Eclectic and Allopathic. (Now will the Legislators of the enlightened State of New Jersey refuse to grant us a just and liberal charter when we ask it? I think not.) All over the West has the true faith spread as though wafted upon the winds that blow across their beautiful and flower decked plains. In Cleveland, in Chicago, and in St. Louis, there are Homœopathic Colleges, led by full boards

of Professors, whose skill and learning will compare favorably with any in the land. There are also colleges in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, all sending forth at each annual examination, efficient and capable graduates by the hundreds, who are filling every nook and corner of the land with the blessed benefits of Homœopathy.

There are in the United States, thirty-one Societies, 7 Colleges, and twenty-five Hospitals and Dispensaries, and a large number of Periodicals, Journals, Gazettes, and Reviews, all devoted to Homœopathy and kindred subjects. Twenty years ago, when I first pitched my tent in New Jersey, there were but a few who knew anything of the Homœopathic mode of cure; there were not ten practitioners of the new school in the entire State. From that time to the present our friends have steadily increased, not by tens or twenties, but by the thousand. *Now, in Hudson and Sussex Counties alone there are nearly forty-two regularly educated practitioners, (graduates, I mean,) and in the entire State over a hundred; giving us an increase during the last twenty years of over nine hundred per cent., greater than any other State in the Union.* And among the patrons and friends of Homœopathy, were it not invidious, I could mention here the names of clergymen, lawyers, statesmen, scholars, and the affluent of our State by the hundred.

These things may seem like vain boasting; they are meant for no such purpose, but only to show that the intelligent and thinking part of the community, those who reason from cause to effect; and those whose learning has made them independent of, and at the same time fearful of the terrible drugging of the old school are with us, heart, soul and purse. I make this bold, and to them a telling assertion, and I do it without fear of contradiction: That many of the most learned and able writers of the Allopathic School of Medicine have not only been ashamed of their success, but actually disgusted with the whole system altogether. And why should they not, for they have not only no law of cure but the whole system is a system of experiments, from beginning to end. Whilst many were honest enough to throw it all aside and adopt Homœopathy, hundreds are fighting every day against their own convictions of right, and their pride keeps them where they are. Just hear what some of their best writers say.

Kruger Hansen says in his *Reflections*, part I, p. 9: "We

feel daily that we are far from possessing a fixed and sure method of cure. The works on therapeutics furnish the most eminent proof, what confusion exists even among those physicians who stand the highest in their art. Its state, which has long and deservedly been the object of the lowest jokes, demands for the benefit of mankind, extensive improvements."

Schweikert says in his *Journal of the Healing Art*, sub. iv, p. 120, "Whoever attends to the progress of medical science, must observe, that its practice has not advanced one step since Hypocrates and Galen, but that on the contrary, we are perhaps much behind them, for the great number of the sick persons were killed according to the prescriptions of their physicians, by bleedings, purgatives, vomits, and blisters."

Dr. Chapman, Prof. in the Institutes and Practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, remarks: "Consulting the records of medical science, we cannot help being disgusted with the multitude of hypotheses obtruded upon us. No where is the imagination displayed to greater extent; and, perhaps so ample an exhibition of human invention might gratify our vanity, if it were not more than counterbalanced by the humiliating view of so much absurdity, contradiction and falsehood."—*Therapeutics*, Vol. 1, p. 47.

Prof. Chapman, says again: "Perhaps we shall ultimately learn to discriminate accurately the diversified shades of morbid action, and apply to each its appropriate remedies. As it is, we are plunged into a Dedalian labyrinth almost without a clue. Dark and perplexed, our devious career, to borrow the fine illustrations of a favorite writer, resembles the blind gropings of Homer's Cyclops round his cave."—*Ther.*, Vol. 1, p. 49.

Bichat says of the Old School science:—"It is no science at all for a methodical mind; it is a chaotic assemblage of inexact ideas; of observations purely of illusory means; of formulas as whimsically conceived as they are fastidiously heaped together." He adds further, "It is said that the practice of medicine is disheartening; I say more, in some respects it is not that of rational men, when its principles are drawn from the greatest part of our *materia medica*."

Frank says in his system of medical police, vol. i, p. 6, "The medical police is restricted to public business, and directed against contagion, epidemics, quacks, &c., but it is not considered that thousands are killed in the quiet sick room. Govern-

ments should at once either banish medical men and their pretended art, or they should take proper measures, that the lives of the people may be safer than at present, when they look far less after the practice of this dangerous art and the murders committed in it, than after the lowest trades."

Kruger Hansen, in his *Reflections, &c.*, p. 18, says: "Medicine as it has hitherto been practiced, is a pestilence to mankind; it has carried off a greater number of victims than all the murderous wars have done, and it appears to be rather a means of preventing over population than the art of saving lives."

Spurzheim says, on the prognosis of insanity, *Sec. vi*, p. 277, "We must confess that hitherto medical art has acquired very little merit in the cure of diseases, especially insanity. It is however interesting and even necessary, to know what nature can do, in order to understand and appreciate the merits of the art. Better proof than these are not wanted, either by laymen or the intelligent physician. The different systems of medicine, like the *Ignis fatuus*, instead of shining lights prove to be foolish fires, to lead into a maze of errors, in which they wander, not having the clue of a fixed principle, inductive philosophy, nor correct judgment, to guide them out."

Girtaner says in his representation and examination of the Brononian system, i vol., 608 p.: "As the art of healing has no fixed principle, as nothing in it is positive, as we have but little sure experience, every physician has a right to act upon his own opinion. Where there is nothing but conjecture, one conjecture is as good as another. In the gloom of ignorance, in which physicians grope along, there is no ray of light to guide them. When two of them meet at the bedside of a patient, not dangerously ill, they can scarcely refrain from laughing if they look at each other."

Dr. James Thatcher, author of "The American Modern Practice," "The Biography of American Medical Men," etc., says: "The melancholy triumph of disease over its victims, and the numerous reproachful examples of medical impotency, clearly evince that the combined stock of ancient and modern learning is greatly insufficient to perfect our science. For, indeed, beneath the standard of perfection, it is still fraught with deficiencies, and altogether inadequate to our desires."—*Med. Practice*, p. 8.

Dr. Gregory, of London, says: "All the vagaries of medical theory, like the absurdities once advanced to explain the nature

of gravitation, from Hippocrates to Brousaïs, have been believed to be sufficient to explain the phenomena of disease, yet they have all proved unsatisfactory.”—*Practice*, p. 31.

Dr. Jacob Bigelow, Prof. in Harvard University, says, in his annual address before the Medical Society, in 1835: “The premature death of medical men brings with it the humiliating conclusion that, while the other sciences have been carried forward within our own time, and almost under our own eyes, to a degree of unprecedented advancement, medicine, in regard to its important objects, (the cure of disease), is still an ineffectual speculation.”

Dr. Benjamin Rush says, in his lectures in the University of Pennsylvania: “I am insensibly led to make an apology for the instability of the theories and practices of physic. Those physicians generally become the most eminent who soonest emancipate themselves from the tyranny of the schools of physic. Our want of success is owing to the following causes: 1st, our ignorance of the disease; 2d, our ignorance of a suitable remedy.”—*Page 79*.

These statements, with many others I might read, I think will be sufficient to show that the writers, at least, had but very little confidence in the practice of Allopathy, and yet it was just such convictions as these that led Hahneman first to abandon practice, and finally, to seek and find a more excellent way. And this brings me to the assertion, that the Law of Similars—*Similia Similibus Curantur*—is positive in its application and perfect in its results, and that he who is a correct pathologist and symptomologist will always effect a cure; at least, where any human agent can do so. For a remedy that is Homœopathic to a disease and so applied, is a positive specific for that disease.

Let us look for a few moments at the comparative statistics of the two modes of cure. It is a fact that, in all the epidemics that have swept over the nation during the last fifty years, the margin has been very heavily in favor of Homœopathy, and the ratio of from 10 to 12 per cent. in all cases has been apparent.

I will give you some comparative statistics of the treatment of Cholera, beginning with Vienna, but bear this fact in mind, that there have been treated many thousands of Cholera patients, and with success remarkably uniform, in different countries.

Let us compare the results of the two systems, in the same

city. In Vienna, there were 4,500 patients treated Allopathically; of whom 1,360 died. There were 581 treated Homœopathically; of whom only 49 died. This gives 31 per cent. of deaths under the former, and only 8 per cent. under the latter.

Dr. Quin, of London, has given a table of the results of the treatment of ten different Homœopathic physicians. The worst result, under any of these physicians, was the death of only one-fifth of his patients, while four-fifths were saved. The best result obtained by any one of these physicians, was the saving of 40 out of every 41 cases, or three deaths out of 125—this being the number of cases which he treated. This physician was Dr. Weith of Vienna. These cures were made at a time when this pestilence was prevailing in that city in its greatest intensity, and baffling all the skill of Allopathic physicians.

The statements of this venerable man can be relied on. He is above suspicion. He had no party prejudices to mislead him; no professional interests to advance. Formerly a learned and respectable Doctor of Medicine, he had felt it his duty to become a preacher of the gospel. But when he beheld his fellow-citizens doomed to destruction under Allopathic treatment, his feelings as a man, and his principles as a Christian, impelled him to stretch forth his arm for their relief. He had just become convinced of the truth of the Homœopathic doctrine and of its practical importance. It was distressing to him to be continually called to the deathbeds of persons who might have been saved by Homœopathy, but who were perishing in spite of Allopathy. His spirit was stirred within him when he saw the city almost all given up to a fatal delusion; and he resolved to suspend in part, and for a short time, his functions as the spiritual guide of his people, and devote himself to their temporal salvation. He acted as a true disciple of Him, who delighted in saving not only the souls but the lives of men.

Of the 1093 patients treated by Homœopathic physicians, 998 were saved, and only 95 lost. Thus the average proportion of deaths was only 1 to 11 1-2 or 2 out of 23 patients: while 21 out of 23 patients were saved. The results above stated, were chiefly obtained in Vienna and in Moravia, Bohemia, and Hungary, during the epidemic of 1831 and 1832.

Similar success was obtained in Russia in 1830 and 1831. Mr. Eustaphieff, the Russian Consul General, to whom our Dispensary is so greatly indebted, has given the results obtained

by homœopathic treatment in various parts of the empire. Of 70 patients treated in two places, all were cured. The total result was that of 1,270 patients, 1,162 were saved, and only 108 lost; showing an average proportion of one death in 11 3-4. You perceive that agrees remarkably with the success obtained in all other countries. These facts are derived from the report of Admiral Mordvinow, who affirms that "not a single death has occurred where homœopathic treatment was resorted to in the incipient symptoms of the Cholera;" and that "it was remarked that all the patients cured by Homœopathy, regained, in a very short time, their former health and strength; while those who survived other treatments, were left in a state of weakness, which lasted several months, and but too often terminated in another disease which proved fatal."

In Russia and Austria, and at Berlin and Paris, there were 3,017 cases treated Homœopathically; of which 2753 were cured, and only 264 died; *i. e.*, only about one in 11 1-2 died. On an average more than 10 out of 11 were cured.

When, in 1836, the Asiatic Cholera attacked, as an awful scourge, the city of Vienna, all the hospitals were fitted up to receive cases indiscriminately, as they occurred; one was a Homœopathic hospital, *but under the inspection of two Allopathic physicians*. The authorized report, when the epidemic had done its work of death, was this:

Mortality in the Hom. Hospital.

Mortality in the Allo. Hospital.

Under 33 per cent.

66 per cent.

Two-thirds recovered in the one, and two-thirds died in the other. See the well-known book, *Austria and its Institutions*, by Mr. W. R. Wilde, M. R. I. A.

The results of the treatment of Asiatic Cholera in this country have been similarly successful. When it visited Liverpool, in 1849, it was of a virulent character. During the week ending on the 18th of August, the number of deaths amounted to 572. The total number of deaths in Liverpool from Cholera, from May 20th to October 6th, was 5,098. The population of the town at that time was 360,000. The mortality by Cholera was therefore about 1.4 per cent. of the entire population. The mortality out of the cases of Cholera was 46 per cent. as reported by Dr. Duncan, the medical officer of health: the mortality among those treated homœopathically was 25 per cent.

Hear are a few statistics given by a writer, Dr. Routh of England, an eminent Allopathist; and strange as it may seem, they are produced to show the fallacy of the New School of medicine. Hear them:

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.		ALLOPATHIC TREATMENT.	
	Deaths per cent.		Deaths per cent.
Inflammation of Lungs	5.7	-----	24.
Pleurisy	3.	-----	13.
Inflammation of Bowels	4.	-----	13.
Dysentery	3.	-----	22.
All Diseases	4.4	-----	10.5

The following are a few more of the statistics given by Dr. Routh :—

PLEURISY.			
	Admitted.		Mortality per-cent.
Allop. Hospitals	1017	134	13
Hom. ditto	386	12	3
PERITONITIS.			
Allop. ditto	628	84	13
Hom. ditto	184	8	4
DYSENTERY.			
Allop. ditto	162	37	22
Hom. ditto	175	6	3
FEVER, EXCLUDING TYPHUS.			
	Admitted.	Died.	Mortality per-cent.
Allop. ditto	9697	931	9
Hom. ditto	3062	84	2
TYPHUS.			
Allop. ditto	9371	1509	16
Hom. ditto	1423	219	14

(The deaths from Typhus in Vienna, where occurred most of the Homœopathic patients, were in the Allopathic Hospitals, 19 per cent.)

ALL DISEASES.

Dr. Routh gives the statistics of hospitals in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Vienna, Leipze, Linz, and other places; the following appears to be the general result:

	Admitted.	Died.	Mortality per-cent.
Allop. Hospitals—Grand Total	119,630	11,791	10.5
Hom. ditto ditto ditto	32,655	1,365	4.4

While Dr. Routh gives no credit to Homœopathy, he attributes the great mortality under Allopathy to an abuse of that system, ignorance and mal-practice. Look at a few statistics nearer home, of Pneumonia. Pennsylvania Allopathic Hospital, the deaths in 1864 were 30 per cent.; New York Hospital in 1863-64, 87 patients admitted, the deaths were 38 per cent., Homœopathic.

Bond Street Hom. Dispensary	1865,	cases	97	deaths	2 per ct.
“ “ “	1866,	“	107	“	3 “
Poughkeepsie “ “	1866,	“	10		
Five Points House of Industry		“	240		

A GENERAL SUMMARY.*

	Percent. Homœopathic Mortality	Percent. Allopathic Mortality	Percent. saved by Homœopathy	Ratio of Allo. to Hom. Mortality.
General Diseases-----	4.17	13.53	69.18	3.24
Cholera-----	16.83	49.57	66.05	2.94
Typhus Fever-----	8.58	33.95	77.68	3.95
Yellow Fever-----	5.33	43.68	87.80	8.20
Pneumonia-----	5.34	31.22	82.90	5.84
Average,	8.05	34.39	76.72	4.83

During the last fifteen years the number of Homœopathic Physicians has increased in France from 71 to nearly 500; Italy from 30 to 200; Germany 450 to 644; England 40 per cent.; United States, 80 per cent.

I might write a volume of just such statistics as these; but I forbear, and hasten on to the conclusions of the whole matter. There was a time when the Homœopathic Lecturer came before the public, appologizing for it and its existence. That time has happily passed away, and the time has come for us to demand justice, not only under the law, but in all positions of trust that are committed to the medical profession. We demand a place to use our art for the amelioration of suffering humanity; and in the name of our patrons let us lift up not only our voices, but use our influence until Homœopathy shall occupy the place it deserves—a place *above* that now occupied by the Old School.

The moneyed men of the Nation already begin to acknowledge the great benefit and advantage of the Homœopathic mode of cure, for there is at this present time several Life Insurance Companies in different parts, both of this country and Europe, who take risks upon the lives of Homœopathic patrons

* New York State Homœopathic Society's Transactions, 1867, Page 222.

at the rate of from ten to twenty per cent. less than upon those who employ strictly Allopathic treatment. And they declare that the ratio in favor of Homœopathy is really still greater.

And yet, what a sad, unwritten story blots and disgraces the name of the Old School, as connected with our army and navy during the late rebellion, in so strenuously opposing and preventing the New School from occupying the place it deserved. As our noble boys in blue went southward, as upon the wings of the wind—went as the birds fly by thousands, to do battle for the right, it was then that the loved ones at home, not only sent up prayer to Heaven for their safety and quick return, but they also sent petition after petition to the Legislature of the Nation, that the soldier might, in the hour of sickness or suffering, have the care of Homœopathic physicians and surgeons—petitions, one of which was fifty thousand strong; and yet, by bigotry, prejudice, and wicked injustice, the prayers were not only not answered, but thrust aside, and spurned with curses and contempt. And, why? Because the power to act rested upon one man, the Surgeon-General, and he was a narrow-minded and bigoted allopath of the deepest stripe. President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, and other members of the Cabinet, and other heads of departments in Washington were Homœopathic patrons, yet powerless to control this grave matter. And there is a multitude that no man can number, of the strong, the loyal, and the good of our fathers, sons and brothers, whose bones to-day lie bleaching in the wilderness; in Virginia swamps, along the trenches of many a battle-field—scattered all over the South, in hospital graves; who, if they could answer now, would stand up in all their ghastliness, and pointing their bony fingers at the ignorant and bigoted allopathic surgeon, and say, it was your accursed drugging, or your worse than ignorance in surgery, that sent us to these unknown and untimely graves.

And I verily believe that there are thousands upon thousands of those who went forth to battle, who are lying dead in Southern graves, that if Homœopathy, instead of drugs and Allopathy, had been allowed in the army, would, to-day, be walking the earth, perfect in frame, well in body, and strong in mind. To be sure, some there were, notwithstanding all the opposition, surmounted it and went forth as regimental surgeons or in the ranks—some from our own State, and others from different parts of the land. And although they were under the surveil-

lance of allopaths, they achieved a double duty. All honors to them—for they were heroes; and the time is not distant when they shall be known and honored as they deserve.

It is a fact, that nearly one-third of the inhabitants of New Jersey are patrons of Homœopathy, and if we say the wealth and intelligence, there we have a preponderance in some sections most assuredly.

In Dr. Watson's address before the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, 1869, I find this strong and impressive language:

“ Yet, with these advantages, we are denied admission into the army and navy, while a majority of the Members of Congress and heads of departments are to-day firm adherents of that mode of practice. And why are they excluded? Is it by any legal or Congressional enactment? Not at all. Is it because the people of this country have at any time or in any way given to the allopathic profession a perpetual succession in the army and navy? Not at all, but because the Examining Boards have chanced to be composed of allopathic physicians, and they, without law, yea, in defiance of law, and without the slightest pretext of right so to do, have refused to admit homœopathic physicians and surgeons to even an examination for these places. Was a clergyman, otherwise qualified, ever refused a position as chaplain of a regiment during the late war because he was an Episcopalian, a Presbyterian, a Unitarian, or a Catholic? No such instance ever occurred.

We have not a State religion. Have we a State system of Medicine? Has this State, or any other State in this country, ever decreed that such a school of Medicine, whether it be the Allopathic, Homœopathic, or the Eclectic, shall be the system of Medicine, par excellence, and the only one to be tolerated in its public institutions; and that its high priests alone are eligible to positions of public trust and influence? I beg not to be misunderstood. The Homœopathic branch of the Medical profession raises no arrogant or puerile claim of exclusive legitimacy; it seeks not to monopolize all the charitable institutions of this country, as the Allopathic school has done and still seeks to do. We ask nothing but simple justice. We wish only as many appointments as we are justly entitled to by our numbers and intelligence, and yet, without justice or trial, they condemn and ignore our rights.

For nearly half a century, we have boldly challenged them to the combat, willing, nay, anxious to meet them, face to face on any field. If they attempt argument, they quickly shield themselves behind ridicule and derision. In daily intercourse they are the haughty Pharisee. In open and fair conflict with disease, in every instance they are foiled and put to flight. Then in reason may I not ask, why do they continue this unjust and unholy warfare against truth?

I can only answer, that it has been the province of Homœopathy, to elevate and instruct the people to a higher scale in medical knowledge, so that they would be better prepared to ward off disease, and prevent its approach; and therefore, their craft is in danger. Formerly, the patient opened his mouth without a question, and swallowed the nauseous and death dealing drug. Now it is: "What is it?" "No, I won't take it;" and "Don't give me that." Thus, they are afraid to give us equal rights, for then they must meet us on common ground. And yet, "God's truth must prevail by whomsoever spoken," so surely must the law of Homœopathy succeed, and fill the earth with its healthful and healing influence. It is the desire of the New School to elevate the standard of Medical and Surgical science, and yet allopaths try to cripple and embarrass us in every way; and it was only last winter that they endeavored to procure an act from the Legislature of this State, which would have made every Homœopathic practitioner a criminal, and amenable to fine and imprisonment. To be sure, such a law could not pass such an intelligent and enlightened body, as our Senate and Representatives; and yet, it shows to what mean and unjust ends they will descend, so that they can monopolize, not only the persons, but the intellect of the people, at least, as far as the knowledge of disease and medicine goes.

If the condition of the Old School is so desperate as this; and are they so badly driven, that to bolster up their failing fortunes they will fly to extremes at once, so false and unjust, their position must be doleful indeed.

And yet, to you, my friends and colleagues, it argues well for the future. It says, to you, that the night is passed, and that the long looked for day is breaking. Our enemy is in its death throws; its fangs are extracted, and its life's blood is fast ebbing out. Therefore, let me congratulate you upon the position to which our beloved art has attained. The storm of perse-

cution is over, and the day of trial at an end. And we occupy to-day, in our State and Nation, an elevation at once noble, honest, enviable, and never to be shaken.

Trusting alone for success in that God who loves mercy, truth, and justice, let us persevere, ever keeping our eye on the great leader, the immortal Hahneman, and like him, strive for a still higher position of usefulness and knowledge; our only aim to mitigate and heal the ills and pains of the race.

Let us be true to ourselves, faithful to the cause we have espoused; patient towards each other; lenient and forgiving to our enemies; and, above all, preserve, provoke, and promulgate a pure Homœopathy. Then shall we be prospered in our mission of mercy to the sick and sorrowing; remembering, that although the life of the physician is one of incessant sacrifice and servitude; his daily and nightly walks are amidst pestilence and suffering; he is engaged in unceasing conflict with disease, and when death is about to make a mockery of his skill, it then becomes his duty—his being a profession of mercy—to soothe by kind attention, the last moments of expiring nature. In the beautiful language of the poet:

Glorious your aim—to ease the laboring heart;
 To war with death, and stop his flying dart;
 To trace the source whence the fierce contest grew,
 And life's short lease on easier terms renew;
 To calm the phrensy of the burning brain,
 And heal the tortures of imploring pain;
 Or, when more powerful ills all efforts brave,
 To ease the victim no device can save,
 And smooth the stormy passage to the grave.

A

DIRECTORY

OF

Homœopathic Physicians

IN THE

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

Arranged by

J. J. YOULIN, M. D.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

1870.

HOMCEOPATHIC DIRECTORY.

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Allen, S. E., M. D.,	Trenton,	Mercer.
Andrews, P. R., M. D.,	Camden,	Camden.
Andrews, Wm., M. D.,	Newark,	Essex.
Bailey, Frank E., M. D.,	Bloomfield,	Essex.
× Bailey, G. W., M. D.,	Elizabeth,	Union,
Baker, O., M. D.,	Newark,	Essex. 4
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× Bowen, Horace, M. D.,	Jersey City,	Hudson.
× Bowen, Eleazer, M. D.,	"	"
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Dutcher, J. B.,	Newark,	Essex. 6
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Durrie, Wm. A., M. D.,	Jersey City,	Hudson.
× Fairbanks, J. N., M. D.,	Hightstown,	Mercer.
Fowler, Miss Almira, M. D.	Orange,	Essex.
× Fish, Charles, M. D.,	Newark,	"
Greenbank, John, M. D.,	New Brunswick,	Middlesex.
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† Gardiner, D. R., M. D.,	Woodbury,	Gloucester.

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Hall, E. B., M. D.,	Beverly,	Burlington.
Humphrey, G. M. D.,	"	"
× Homer, M. D.,	Plainfield,	Union.
Jackson, Jno. W., M. D.	Rockaway,	Morris. <i>KA 1</i>
Johnson, C., M. D.,	Berlin,	Camden.
× Jones, Sam'l A., M. D.,	Englewood,	Bergen. <i>2</i>
Kinne, Theo. Y., M. D.,	Paterson,	Passaic. <i>/</i>
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× Kirkpatrick, A., M. D.,	Burlington,	Burlington.
Lund, O. F., M. D.,	Bergen,	Hudson.
Laidlaw, Alex. H., M. D., <i>+</i>	Hudson City,	Hudson.
Lippincott, A. B., M. D.,	Salem,	Salem.
Lafon, Thos., M. D.,	Newark,	Essex.
Laine, E. R., M. D.,	Caldwell,	Essex. <i>/</i>
Lancaster, C., M. D.	Newark,	Essex. <i>/ 2</i>
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Mandeville, F. B., M. D.,	Newark,	Essex. <i>13</i>
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Martin, R. W. M. D.,	Elizabeth,	Union.
Morton, J. B., M. D.,	Elizabeth,	Union.
McGeorge, Wallace, M. D.,	Hightstown,	Mercer.
Middleton, M. F., M. D.,	Camden,	Camden.
× Nichols, F., M. D.,	Hoboken,	Hudson.
Nott, Eliphalet, M. D.,	Paterson,	Passaic.
Parse, L. W., M. D.,	Newark,	Essex.
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Peltzer, Alex., M. D.,	Newark,	Essex.
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Pfeiffer, G. S. F., M. D.,	Camden,	Camden.
Pfeiffer, F. P., M. D.,	"	"
Phillip, E. H., M. D.,	Cape Island,	
Platt, J. H., M. D.,	Burlington,	Burlington.

X *Rhine, Morgan J*

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Robinson, H. B., M. D.,	New Brunswick,	Middlesex.
Reid, L. M., M. D.,	Rahway,	Union.
Recklaw, M. D.,	Newark,	Essex.
✓ Rockwith, F. A., M. D.,	Newark,	Essex.
X Richards, Geo. W., M. D.,	Orange,	"
Ricardo, N. C., M. D.,	Passaic,	Passaic.-
Streets, J. G., M. D.,	Bridgeton,	Cumberland.
Seward, J. Leddell, M. D.,	S. Orange, - 7	Essex.
Shivers, B. H., M. D.,	Haddenfield,	Camden.
Sherman, J. T., M. D.,	Vineland,	Cumberland.
Stiles, J. E., M. D.,	Lambertville,	Hunterdon.
Shelton, C. S., M. D., +	Jersey City,	Hudson.
Shreve, Jos., M. D.,	Berlin,	Camden.
Shivers, S. G., M. D.,	Haddonfield,	"
Sturdivant, Thos., M. D.	Millville,	Cumberland.
Stackhouse, A. M., M. D.,	Camden,	Camden.
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